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EXAMINER

POKRZYWA, JOSEPH R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

22

DATE MAILED: 10/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/314,960

Applicant(s)

IIDA, JUNICHI

Examiner

Joseph R. Pokrzywa

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 20-31,39-49 and 57-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-31,39-49 and 57-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 22.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 8/6/04, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 20-31, 39-49, and 57-69** are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see pages 10-17, filed 8/6/04, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 20 and 39 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Huang *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2003/0097361) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of the combination of the references of Endo (U.S. Patent Number 6,801,340) and Huang *et al.*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 20-31, 39-49, and 57-69** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Endo (U.S. Patent Number 6,801,340) in view of Huang *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2003/0097361, previously cited in the Office action dated 5/6/04).

Regarding **claim 20**, Endo discloses a communication apparatus (document transmission apparatus 101, see Figs. 1-3) connected to a terminal apparatus (client PC 108, see Figs. 1, 14, and 21) via a network (column 9, line 35-column 10, line 34), with the communication apparatus comprising a control panel configured to at least enter a destination address (column 3, line 3-column 4, line 13, and column 11, lines 7-62), a memory that stores an address book including a plurality of destination addresses (column 9, lines 33-57), the address book being stored as a HTML file (column 10, lines 18-34), a transmitter that transmits image data to a designated destination address which is stored in the address book (column 9, lines 35-62), the image data being transmitted via at least one of the network or a telephone network in response to an input from the control panel (column 9, lines 58-62, column 11, lines 32-62, and column 14, lines 36-60), a communicator that transmits the address book to the terminal apparatus (column 9, line 35-column 10, line 34), the address book being displayable at the terminal apparatus (column 10, lines 18-34), and a controller that transmits at least one input screen, associated with the address book (column 10, lines 18-34, and Fig. 17), to the terminal apparatus, the input screen having an

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input field enabling modification of a destination address (see Figs. 17 and 18), the screen configured so that the address book can be modified from the terminal apparatus (column 9, lines 35-57), wherein the control panel, the memory, the transmitter, the communicator, and the controller are included within the self-contained unit (see Figs. 2, 3, and 14).

However, Endo fails to expressly disclose if the communicator transmits the address book to the terminal apparatus *when a request for the address book is received from the terminal apparatus*, and subsequently, the controller transmits, *in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus*, at least one input screen, associated with the address book, to the terminal apparatus.

Huang discloses a communication apparatus (site server 1030, seen in Figs. 10 and 23, paragraphs 0100-0102, and 0197) connected to a terminal apparatus (computer systems 1010a-n, see Figs. 9 and 10, paragraph 0100) via a network (Internet 1020), with the communication apparatus (site server 1030, seen in Figs. 10 and 23) comprising a control panel configured to at least enter a destination address (display screen 2320 and keyboard 2330, see Figs. 5A and 5B, paragraph 0073-0076), a memory that stores an address book including a plurality of destination addresses (paragraphs 0043-046, 0158-0159, and 0193, see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B), the address book being stored as a HTML file (paragraphs 0109, 0133, and 0190), a transmitter that transmits image data to a designated destination address which is stored in the address book (paragraphs 0072-0076), the image data being transmitted via *at least one of* the network or a telephone network (see Figs. 9 and 10) in response to an input from the control panel (see Figs. 5A and 5B, "send" button, paragraphs 0073-0074), a communicator that transmits the address book to the terminal apparatus when a request for the address book is received from the terminal

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apparatus (paragraphs 0072, 0107-0116, and seen in Figs. 11 and 18), the address book being displayable at the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0113-0118), and a controller that, in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus, transmits at least one input screen, associated with the address book (see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B, paragraphs 0113-0114), to the terminal apparatus, the input screen having an input field enabling modification of a destination address (see Figs. 2D, 5A and 5B, paragraphs 0074-0076, and 0168-0170), the screen configured so that the address book can be modified from the terminal apparatus (see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B, paragraphs 0074-0076, and 0168-0170).

Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 20.

Regarding *claim 21*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Huang further teaches that the controller deletes a designated destination address in the address book, in accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0126, 0138, 0193, see abstract, and Table 1 on page 17 under "addbooklist.asp").

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As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

Regarding *claim 22*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Huang further teaches that the controller adds a destination address into the address book, in accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0076, and 0126, see Figs. 1B, 5A, 5B, and 8, and Table 1 on page 17 under "addbooklist.asp").

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

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combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding *claim 23*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Huang further teaches that the controller edits a designated destination address in the address book, in accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0126, 0138, 0193, see abstract, and Table 1 on page 17 under “addbooklist.asp”).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo’s address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

Regarding *claim 24*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Huang further teaches that the address book includes telephone numbers as the destination addresses (see Fig. 5B, paragraphs 0071, 0076, 0087, 0098-0100).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a

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person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 24.

Regarding *claim 25*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Endo further teaches that the address book includes e-mail addresses as the destination addresses (see Figs. 4-8B).

Regarding *claim 26*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed above in claim 20, and Endo further teaches that the address book includes a destination name and a type of communication, of each destination address, the type of communication indicating one of a facsimile communication and an e-mail communication (see Figs. 4-8B).

Regarding *claim 27*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Huang further teaches of the communicator transmitting the address book and menu items to the terminal apparatus (see Figs. 5A, 5B, and 18, paragraphs 0113-0118), wherein the address book and the menu items are displayed as single image at the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0113-0114, see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B), the menu items being utilized to change a content of the address book (see Fig. 2D, "edit" icon, and Figs. 5A and 5B, "new address").

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML

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format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 27.

Regarding *claim 28*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 27 above, and Huang further teaches that the menu items comprise an adding key that adds a destination address (Figs. 5A and 5B, "new address" key).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 28.

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Regarding **claim 29**, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 27 above, and Huang further teaches that the menu items comprise a deleting key that deletes a destination address (see Fig. 11, “trash” icon 1148, paragraphs 0114 and 0168, and Table 1 on page 17 under “addbooklist.asp”).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo’s address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 29.

Regarding **claim 30**, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 27 above, and Huang further teaches that the menu items comprise an edit key that instructs editing a destination address (see Fig. 2D, “edit” key).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in

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response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 30.

Regarding *claim 31*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed in claim 20 above, and Endo further teaches that the terminal apparatus comprises a personal computer (see Figs. 1 and 21, column 10, lines 18-34).

Regarding *claim 39*, Endo discloses a communication method using a communication apparatus (document transmission apparatus 101, see Figs. 1-3) connected to a terminal apparatus (client PC 108, see Figs. 1, 14, and 21) via a network (column 9, line 35-column 10, line 34), the communication apparatus including a control panel (column 3, line 3-column 4, line 13, and column 11, lines 7-62), with the communication method comprising entering at least a destination address through the control panel (column 3, line 3-column 4, line 13, and column 11, lines 7-62), storing an address book including a plurality of destination addresses into a memory (column 9, lines 33-57), the address book being stored as a HTML file (column 10, lines 18-34), transmitting image data to a designated destination address stored in the address book (column 9, lines 35-62), the image data being transmitted via at least one of the network or a telephone network in response to an input from the control panel (column 9, lines 58-62, column 11, lines 32-62, and column 14, lines 36-60), transmitting the address book to the terminal apparatus (column 9, line 35-column 10, line 34), the address book being displayable at the terminal apparatus (column 10, lines 18-34), and controlling transmission of at least one

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input screen associated with the address book (column 10, lines 18-34, and Fig. 17), to the terminal apparatus, the input screen having an input field enabling modification of a destination address (see Figs. 17 and 18), the input screen enabling modification of the address book from the terminal apparatus (column 9, lines 35-57), wherein the entering, the storing, the transmitting of image data, the transmitting of the address book, and the controlling are performed within the self-contained unit (see Figs. 2, 3, and 14).

However, Endo fails to expressly disclose of transmitting the address book to the terminal apparatus *when a request for the address book is received from the terminal apparatus*, and subsequently, the controlling transmission, *in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus*, at least one input screen, associated with the address book, to the terminal apparatus.

Huang discloses a communication method using a communication apparatus (site server 1030, seen in Figs. 10 and 23, paragraphs 0100-0102, and 0197) connected to a terminal apparatus (computer systems 1010a-n, see Figs. 9 and 10, paragraph 0100) via a network (Internet 1020), the communication apparatus including a control panel (display screen 2320 and keyboard 2330, see Fig. 23), with the communication method comprising entering at least a destination address through the control panel (display screen 2320 and keyboard 2330, see Figs. 5A, 5B, and 23, paragraph 0073-0076), storing an address book including a plurality of destination addresses into a memory (paragraphs 0043-046, 0158-0159, and 0193, see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B), the address book being stored as a HTML file (paragraphs 0109, 0133, and 0190), transmitting image data to a designated destination address stored in the address book (paragraphs 0072-0076), the image data being transmitted via *at least one of* the network or a telephone network (see Figs. 9 and 10) in response to an input from the control panel (see Figs.

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5A and 5B, "send" button, paragraphs 0073-0074), transmitting the address book to the terminal apparatus when a request for the address book is received from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0072, 0107-0116, and seen in Figs. 11 and 18), the address book being displayable at the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0113-0118), and controlling, in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus, transmission of at least one input screen associated with the address book (see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B, paragraphs 0113-0114), to the terminal apparatus, the input screen having an input field enabling modification of a destination address (see Figs. 2D, 5A and 5B, paragraphs 0074-0076, and 0168-0170), the input screen enabling modification of the address book from the terminal apparatus (see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B, paragraphs 0074-0076, and 0168-0170).

Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 39.

Regarding *claim 40*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 39 above, and Huang further teaches that the controlling deletes a designated destination address in the

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address book, in accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0126, 0138, 0193, see abstract, and Table 1 on page 17 under “addbooklist.asp”).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo’s address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 40.

Regarding *claim 41*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 39 above, and Huang further teaches that the controlling adds a destination address into the address book, in accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0076, and 0126, see Figs. 1B, 5A, 5B, and 8, and Table 1 on page 17 under “addbooklist.asp”).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so

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would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 41.

Regarding *claim 42*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 39 above, and Huang further teaches that the controlling edits a designated destination address in the address book, in accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0126, 0138, 0193, see abstract, and Table 1 on page 17 under "addbooklist.asp").

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 42.

Regarding *claim 43*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 39 above, and Endo further teaches that the address book includes telephone numbers as the destination addresses (see Figs. 7, 15, and 17-19).

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Regarding *claim 44*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 39 above, and Endo further teaches that the address book includes e-mail addresses as the destination addresses (see Figs. 4-8B).

Regarding *claim 45*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed above in claim 39, and Endo further teaches that the address book includes a destination name and a type of communication, of each destination address, the type of communication indicating one of a facsimile communication and an e-mail communication (see Figs. 4-8B).

Regarding *claim 46*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 39 above, and Huang further teaches of transmitting the address book and menu items (see Figs. 5A, 5B, and 18, paragraphs 0113-0118), wherein the address book and the menu items are displayed as single image at the terminal apparatus (paragraphs 0113-0114, see Figs. 2D, 5A, and 5B), the menu items being utilized to change a content of the address book (see Fig. 2D, "edit" icon, and Figs. 5A and 5B, "new address").

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

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combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 46.

Regarding *claim 47*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 46 above, and Huang further teaches that the menu items comprises adding a destination address (Figs. 5A and 5B, “new address” key).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo’s address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 47.

Regarding *claim 48*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 46 above, and Huang further teaches that the menu items comprises deleting a destination address (see Fig. 11, “trash” icon 1148, paragraphs 0114 and 0168, and Table 1 on page 17 under “addbooklist.asp”).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a

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person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 48.

Regarding *claim 49*, Endo and Huang disclose the method discussed in claim 46 above, and Huang further teaches that the menu items comprises editing a destination address (see Fig. 2D, "edit" key).

As discussed above, Endo & Huang are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being communication systems that allow editing of an address book in an HTML format from an external device. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to the virtual desktop browsing teachings of Huang in the system of Endo, thereby allowing transmission of the address book and at least input screen in response to an instruction from the terminal apparatus. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Endo's address book would become globally accessible from any computer, as recognized by Huang in paragraph 0108. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Huang with the system of Endo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 49.

Regarding *claim 57*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus discussed above in claim 20, and Endo further teaches that the controller modifies a designated destination address, in

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accordance with an instruction from the terminal apparatus (column 9, line 35-column 10, line 34).

Regarding *claims 58 and 59*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 20 and 39, respectively, and Endo further teaches of providing a scanner and a printer in the communication apparatus (see Figs. 1-3).

Regarding *claims 60 and 62*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 20 and 39, respectively, and Endo further teaches of an input device configured to input data to the communication apparatus, the input device connected to the communication apparatus independently of a connection between the communication apparatus and the network (column 3, line 28-column 4, line 35).

Regarding *claims 61 and 63*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 60 and 62, respectively, and Endo further teaches that the input device comprises a scanner (column 3, line 28-column 4, line 35).

Regarding *claims 64 and 65*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 27 and 46, respectively, and Endo further teaches that the single image displaying the address book and the menu items is configured such that selection of one of the menu items at the terminal apparatus causes the communication apparatus to transmit a related one of a plurality of images each configured to permit one of an addition to the address book, a deletion from the address book and an editing of the address book (see Figs. 17-20).

Regarding *claims 66 and 67*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 20 and 39, respectively, and Endo further teaches of an HTML file

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generating section and an e-mail communication section (column 5, line 62-column 6, line 59, and column 9, line 35-column 10, line 34).

Regarding *claims 68 and 69*, Endo and Huang disclose the apparatus and method discussed above in claims 20 and 39, respectively, and Endo further teaches that the communication apparatus selectively communicate via the network and via the telephone network (see Figs. 4-7, and column 5, lines 5-58).

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joseph R. Pokrzywa
Examiner
Art Unit 2622



jrp